

Borbo borbonica	G/town
Tsitana uitenhaga	Uit.
Metisella metis	Uit., Hogsback. P.E.
Kedestes lepenula	V.S.P., Despatch, G/town
Gomalia elma	Uit., G/town
Gegenes hottentota	Everywhere
Spialia spio	Rocklands
S. diomus	Everywhere

Total 95 species.

REFERENCES

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Some aspects of the fauna of the Ingessana hills, Sudan, with an account of an experiment with light trapping

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The Ingessana hills lie south-west of Roseires between the Blue and White Niles in the *Acacia*-tall grass forest region of the Sudan (Andrews, 1948). Here the rolling grass plains south of Singa with 'heglig' (*Balanites aegyptiaca* Del.), 'aradeb' (*Tamarindus indica* Linn.), 'talh' (*Acacia Seyal*), 'sidr' (*Zizyphus spinachristi* Willd.), 'tebaldi' or baobab (*Adansonia digitata* Linn.), 'la'ot' (*Acacia orfota* (Forsk.) Schweinf.) and 'kitr' (*A. mellifera* Benth.) give way to rocky hills covered with grass and trees. Among the latter, *Sterculia tomentosa* G. & P., *Bauhinia* spp. and 'dom' palms (*Hypphaene thebaica* Mart.) are common whilst 'taraktarek' (*Boswellia papyrifera* Hochst.) and *Ficus* spp. occur on the rocky outcrops, and bamboo (*Oxytenanthera abyssinica* Munro) along the banks of seasonal water-courses.

During the December vacation, 1968, I decided to visit the Ingessana hills. In addition to investigating a region about which no faunistic information is available, I wanted to test the efficacy in the field of 6v. battery-operated suction mosquito light traps manufactured in U.S.A. and supplied to us by W.H.O.

Two of these traps were attached to the leeward side of the Land Rover at each camping site at a height of 1 m. The fans of each were run concurrently for two hours after sunset, but the light bulb of only one trap was connected, the other trap acting as control. The results obtained, with relevant climatic data, are given in Table I. This indicates clearly that significantly larger numbers of insects were attracted to the lighted trap than were sucked into the control, including *Culex* but not *Anopheles* mosquitoes.

As can be seen from the localities listed in Table 1, we travelled to Galegu in the Dinder National Park (Cloudsley-Thompson, J. L., 1963, *Entomologist's mon. Mag.*, 91: 65-7) and then returned to Guweisi and Es Suki, before driving down the Blue Nile to Roseires. The reason for this was that the roads had not been cleared beyond Galegu. The long grasses towered above the Land Rover and blanketed the radiator which had constantly to be cleared every time the engine boiled. Progress was

20th Dec.	20 miles south of Wad Medani (14°00'N. 33°40'E.)	1 <i>Gryllulus</i> sp. 6 <i>Culex</i> sp. 1 flying ant 12 moths (<i>Chilo</i> sp. <i>Rotruda</i> sp. Pyrilidae; Phycitinae and Microlepidoptera) ∞ Chironomidae and Ceratop- gonidae	1 moth, <i>Chilo zonellus</i> Swinhoe (a common pest of sorghum) Pyrilidae: Crambinae	(range) 26-23°C	(range) 35-40 per cent	(range) 3-0 m/sec.
21st Dec.	Nr. Galegu (12°40'N. 35°05'E.)	1 <i>Embolorrhinus</i> sp. Hemiptera: Henicocephalidae 1 <i>Staphylinidae</i> 3 <i>Culex</i> sp. 6 Ceratopogonidae 1 <i>Rotruda</i> sp. 48 Microlepidoptera Nil	1 <i>Culex</i> sp.	29-24°C	30-35 per cent	Nil
22nd Dec.	El Guweisi (13°20'N. 34°05'E.)	Nil	Nil	29.5-27°C	25 per cent	2m/sec.
23rd Dec.	25 miles N of Roseires (12°05'N. 34°20'E.)	1 Trichoptera 3 <i>Hilda</i> sp. Hemiptera: Tettigometridae 2 flying ants 1 <i>Staphylinidae</i> 1 <i>Culex</i> sp. 5 Chironomidae 3 Ceratopogonidae 1 Muscidae* 7 Microlepidoptera Nil	1 <i>Scaphoideus aegyptiacus</i> Mats. Hemiptera: Cicadellidae	29-26°C	20-35 per cent	1-1.5 m/sec.
24th Dec.	Ingessana Hills (11°20'N. 34°05'E.)	Nil	Nil	25-24°C	25-30 per cent	2-4 m/sec
25th Dec.	Ingessana Hills	Nil	Nil	27-24.5°C	30-35 per cent	1.5-2.5 m/sec.
26th Dec.	30 miles S.E. of Sennar (13°15'N. 33°25'E.)	Nil	Nil	23.5-21°C	15-25 per cent	2.5-2 m/sec.

TABLE 1. Catches with a lighted and an unlighted 16v. suction-trap at various localities in December 1968, during periods of two hours after dusk. **Musca (Byomya) sorbens* Wied.

very slow because the track was often blocked by fallen trees and soon it petered out altogether. Both the dynamo and the milometer cable burned out and, after 30 miles, it seemed unwise to press on any further.

Owing to unusually heavy rain earlier in the year, there were still water-pools away from the Dinder River and we did not see a great variety of game, apart from innumerable reed-buck, *Redunca redunca bohar* (Ruppell), a few bush buck, *Tragelaphus scriptus decula* (Ruppell), a lion, *Panthera leo leo* (L.) and a herd of over 100 ostrich, *Struthio camelus* L.

Compared with the better known Nuba Mountains, which consist of a vast, elevated plain with inaccessible scattered ranges and *jebels*, the Ingessana hills seem very mountainous because the roads run through them. From Soda we took a road which led us beside the chromite mine, and then followed a steep track which had not been used for at least ten years. This led us into the very centre of the hills, past permanent running streams with fishes in them; the denser vegetation also indicated higher rainfall than occurs in the surrounding countryside. The few people we met were bedecked with beads and little else, the men carrying large, elegantly shaped throwing knives. They were shy but very friendly.

Although the fauna is naturally much richer than on the surrounding plain, it is not plentiful because of the long dry season. Half an hour's collecting in a promising situation, under rocks besides a dry water course, provided a number of woodlice, *Periscyphis albescens* (Budde-Lund). This species has been recorded from Egypt (Cairo), Nubia (Abu el-Quadir) and the Sudan (Khartoum and Jebel Tozi near Singa). This new record therefore extends its known distribution almost to the frontiers of Ethiopia. I also found two large geophilid centipedes, three scorpions (two *Buthotus minax* Koch and a huge pregnant female *Pandinus exitialis* Pocock), some ticks, *Hyalomma* spp., and a few spiders of the families Salticidae, Pisauridae and Agelenidae. Ground-living insects included the termites *Macrotermes bellicosus* (Smeath), *Odontotermes nilensis* Emerson and *Trinervitermes togoensis* (Sjöst.), ants *Camponotus (Tanaemyrex) maculatus* (Fabr.), *Pheidole* sp., *Monomorium* sp. and *Dorylinae (Aenictus)* sp., beetles, and the Pyrrhocoridae *Odontopus sex-punctatus* Lap. and *Dysdercus fasciatus* Sign. I also found some skinks, *Mabuya quinquetaeniatus* (Lichtenstein). We returned to Khartoum via Jebel Kukur, J. Buk, J. Guli, J. Mazmum, J. Bizi, J. Dali, J. Sureig, Sennar and Wad Medani.

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Approach to the Ingessana hills.
The centre of the Ingessana hills.

(Photos: J.-L. Cloudsley-Thompson. 22nd Dec. 1968.)